

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

## THANKSGIVING.

The Rev. A. Monroe will preach on Thanksgiving day, Thursday, December 3d, in the College Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

A permanent arrangement has been made by which hereafter there will be regular preaching in the College Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The duties of the pulpit will be divided among the following brethren:

Rev. A. Monroe,  
" T. Dines,  
" A. Savage,  
" T. Johnson,  
" N. Scarritt,

Rev. T. Dines will preach next Sabbath.

**LATEST FROM MONTEREY.**—Thursday's mail brought us news a few days later from Monterey, than that in another column. Gen. Taylor had received such information from Gen. Wool, as led to the belief that he had divided his force, and sent a part to take possession of Chihuahua, and that he would join Taylor at Monterey, with rest. It was rumored that Ampudia, instead of proceeding to San Luis Potosi, as was generally expected, was en route to meet Gen. Wool, and prevent his junction with Gen. Taylor. Also, that Gen. Bustamante was on his way to Chihuahua, at the head of a considerable force, to prevent that place from falling into the hands of the Americans.

Santa Anna is undoubtedly at San Luis Potosi, at the head of a large force, which he is daily recruiting, and the place is being fortified in the strongest possible manner.

Gen. Taylor, we see it stated upon what appears to be good authority, after taking possession of and garrisoning Saltillo, will proceed to Tampico, where he will await reinforcements, and make all necessary preparations for an attack upon San Luis Potosi, where, it is generally conceded, the great battle of the war is to be fought. It will be some time before the battle takes place, if the above be correct—for Gen. Taylor will not make an attack until he is fully prepared, and the necessary preparations will consume much time.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely, a brave and much beloved officer of the army, received a fall from his horse, which resulted in his death.

There is a great deal of sickness in the army.

**THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.**—This body, which will commence its first session in December, 1847, will have thirty States represented in it, and the number of Representatives they will be entitled to is 230. Of this number 116 constitute a majority.

The election held in several of the States since the first of August last, show a Whig gain of 23 members and a Locofoco loss of 27 members.

The present House of Representatives is composed of 75 Whigs, 142 Locofocos and 6 Natives. There are three vacancies.

"BILLY THE BUSTEN," has received his certificate of election, and is en route for Washington. It is asserted by some of his friends that he is equal to any of his colleagues in the lower House, from this State. This assertion may reflect some credit on him, but is certainly not very complimentary to his colleagues!

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**—The Whigs of Massachusetts have nobly followed the example of their brethren in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. They have elected their Governor, Lt. Governor, all the Congressmen, all the State Senators, and an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives.

**DELAWARE.**—The locos have elected their Governor in this State, but the Whigs have the Congressman, (John W. Houston, re-elected,) and a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature.

The lower house of the Legislature adopted a resolution to print 18,000 copies of the Governor's Message in the German language. Amendments were introduced for the printing of the Message also in the French language, and voted down. Amendments for the printing of various other documents in the French and German, were also voted down. The original resolution was adopted under the action of the previous question, to prevent further amendments and discussion, by a vote of 60 to 32.

The Senate also adopted a resolution to print the message in the German language, by a vote of 19 to 12.

F. KENNETT, Esq., has resigned his office as President of the Bank of the State of Missouri.

## LEGISLATIVE.

We have the proceedings of the Legislature to Tuesday evening.

There has been but little of importance done as yet. A host of petitions, on various subjects of a general and local nature have been presented and disposed of. The Governor's Message has been referred to appropriate committees, which will soon report, when there will be something of public interest said and done.

Resolutions have been introduced into both Houses, to repeal the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the 500,000 acres of land among the different counties share and share alike, which we have no doubt will pass.

Both Houses voted down a resolution to adjourn on the 30th December.

A bill has passed both Houses extending the time for collecting the revenue of Howard county, for the year 1846.

The following gentlemen compose the committee on Distribution of the 500,000 acres of Land, and on Equal Representation: Messrs. Edwards, Switzer, Allen, Goode, Bowman, Smith of J. Holbert, Scott, Perryman, Hill, Livingston, Fulkerson, McFall and Howell.

Monday, the 30th instant, has been agreed upon by both Houses, for the election of Registers and Receivers of the State Land Office.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to security, reported against the Governor's plan, but recommended an alteration of our laws for the better security of the wife.

A resolution was adopted in the House requiring the committee on internal improvements to inquire into the expediency of establishing a rail road from Weston, on the Missouri river, to Hannibal, on the Mississippi.

Mr. Polk introduced an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Judiciary.

Mr. Jones of Newton, offered an amendment to the constitution, of which the following is a synopsis.

§ 1. Provides that the ratio of Representation at each apportioning session of the Legislature shall be by dividing the whole number of the free white inhabitants of the State by the number 100. Each county having three fifths of said ratio, shall be entitled to one Representative; each county having said ratio, and a fraction over, equal to two thirds, shall be entitled to two Representatives; each county having twice said ratio, and two thirds over shall be entitled to three Representatives, and so on according to the respective ratio and fraction. It further provides, that towns and cities may be divided into separate representative districts, according to their respective ratios. Said divisions to be made by the tribunals transacting the business of said counties; said division when once made not to be altered until the succeeding apportionment of the Legislature. Counties having less than three fifths, and not contiguous to other counties with less than three fifths thereof, to have one Representative. Counties having less than three fifths of said ratio, shall be formed into districts containing two thirds of said ratio and be entitled to one Representative.

§ 2d. Resolved, That the General Assembly of the first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall cause an enumeration of the free white inhabitants of this State to be made, and at the first session after the enumeration shall apportion said representation among the several counties, and every succeeding four years a like enumeration shall be made.

§ 3d. Provides that no county now established by law shall be reduced to less than twenty miles square, and no county to be established shall contain less than four hundred square miles. No county hereafter to be organized shall be entitled to a separate Representation.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**  
**SENATE.**  
**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Jones of Franklin, Miller, Campbell, Rollins of Boone and Wells.  
**On Education.**—Messrs. Jones of Newton, Rollins of Boone, Calhoun, Flournoy and Rawlins of Howard.  
**On Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Hancock, Burns, White, Rollins of Boone, and Jones of Franklin.  
**On Militia.**—Messrs. Chiles, Burns, Maughas, Miller and Jones of Newton.  
**On Claims.**—Messrs. Hudspeth, Williams, Price, O'Bryan and Bean.  
**On Internal Improvements.**—Messrs. Shields, Gatewood, Flournoy, Lucas and Owens.  
**On Elections.**—Messrs. Priest, Price, Wyatt, Long and King.  
**On Accounts.**—Messrs. Flournoy, Rawlins of Howard, Jones of Franklin, Shields and Calhoun.  
**On Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Burns, Stewart, King and Norris.  
**On Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Polk, Hudspeth, Owens, Bean and Abernathy.  
**On the Penitentiary.**—Messrs. Rawlins of Howard, Gatewood, Chiles, Campbell and Rollins of Boone.  
**On Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Williams, Wyatt, Stewart, Norris and White.  
**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Abernathy, Williams, O'Bryan, Polk and Priest.  
**On Seat of Government.**—Messrs. Miller, O'Bryan, Wyatt, Young and Maughas.

**SELECT COMMITTEES.**  
**On Federal Relations.**—Messrs. Campbell, Wells, Ellison, Stewart and Brown.  
**On Manufactures and Interest.**—Messrs. Lucas, Miller, Hancock, Rawlins of Howard and Priest.  
**On Amendments to the Constitution.**—Messrs. Rollins of Boone, Shields, Jones of Franklin, Polk and Nickel.  
**On Security Debts.**—Messrs. Wells, Flournoy, Jones of Newton and King.

**On Register of Lands.**—Messrs. Stewart, Hudspeth, Nickel, Campbell and Maughas.  
**On Banks.**—Messrs. Ellison, Lucas, Norris and Owens.  
**On Printing.**—Messrs. Burns, Flournoy, Gatewood, Hancock and Hudspeth.

**On Judiciary.**—Messrs. Bay, Edwards, Bowman, Hughes, Hill, Taylor of St. Louis, and Taylor of Marion.  
**On Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Holden, Broadhead, Burden, Scott, Holbert, Taylor of Marion and Tinsley.  
**On Criminal Jurisprudence.**—Messrs. Gardenhire, Ray, Richardson, Watkins, Reynolds, Warmcastle and Burden.  
**On Internal Improvements.**—Messrs. Ballou, Bell of Livingston, Vawter, Sayers, Hunt, Pool and Roberson of Green.  
**On Education.**—Messrs. Broadhead, Houston, Goode, Requa, Haile, Moor of Monticue, and Bell of Livingston.  
**On Claims.**—Messrs. Hughes, Moore of St. Louis, Reuby, McFall, Pannell, Smith of DeKalb, and Boggs.  
**On Militia.**—Messrs. Kincheloe, Marvin, Daggett, Harbin, Pratte, Whitaker, and Sayers.  
**On Seat of Government.**—Messrs. Hunter, Walker of Dade, Moberly, Morelock, Owens, Lancers, and Longley.  
**On Public Salaries.**—Messrs. Switzer, Calvert, Flowers, Chilton, Hight, Livingston, and Riney.  
**On Justices of the Peace.**—Messrs. Craig, Combs, Perryman, Keedy, Warmcastle, Phillips, and Daggett.  
**On Revised and unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Jones, Abernathy, Allen, Franklin, McAfee, Roberts, and Steward.  
**On Accounts.**—Messrs. Bell of Cooper, Smith of Jackson, Walton, French, Canaway, Robinson of St. Genevieve, and Tate.  
**On Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Richardson, Goode, Bingham, McCoy, Taylor of St. Louis, Perryman, and Livingston.  
**On Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Reynolds, Bay, French, Fulkerson, Henly, Watkins, and Bowman.  
**On Public Printing.**—Messrs. Combs, Bowles, Switzer, Burney Massey, Howell, and Pierson.  
**On the Bank.**—Messrs. Johnson, Ray, Huston, Holden, Ballou, Kincheloe and Massey.  
**On Federal Relations.**—Messrs. Edwards, Gardenhire, Bell of Cooper, Bingham, Jones, Snelson, and Reuby.  
**On Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Scott, Hicks, Phillips, Moore of St. Louis, Polk, Allen, and Vanderpool.  
**On Roads and Highways.**—Messrs. Walker of New Madrid, Brown, Frost, Harris, Thompson, Williams, and Buford.  
**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Taylor of Marion, Gibbony, Conaway, Henson, Moore of Monticue, Stewart and Requa.  
**On Penitentiary.**—Messrs. Hill, Craig, McCoy, Johnson, Hunter, Fulkerson and Moberly.

The Speaker stated, that he had omitted the nomination of a committee on Elections, inasmuch as one of the parties of an election in Saline county, which would probably be contested, was a near relative.

Mr. Ballou, Speaker pro tem, announced as the committee on elections, Messrs. Bay, Gardenhire, Houston, Johnson, Broadhead, Taylor of St. Louis and Switzer.

**ARKANSAS U. S. SENATOR.**—The following is the vote for U. S. Senator, in the Legislature of Arkansas:  
**House of Representatives.**—Ashley, 43; Sebastian, 8; Yell, 16; Noland, 3; Fowler, 1; Thompson, 1.  
**Senate.**—Ashley, 14; Sebastian, 4; Yell, 3. Ashley was elected at the first balloting. Three members of the Senate and four of the House of Representatives, were absent.

**Gen. Taylor and the Government.**—The Washington Union of Tuesday evening, the 10th, says:

"The Galveston News undertakes to show to what points Gen. Taylor is about to march, and what troops he will have with him. Is the 'News' sure that his orders are so peremptory—that that Gen. Taylor being upon the spot—upon the immediate theatre of action—with the full knowledge of his locations and his resources, and the objects within his reach, is not permitted, in some degree, to consult his own discretion?"

The same paper, of the 11th, remarks:

"The press continues to speculate upon the plans of the campaign. It teems with rumors about the movements of the different corps of the army. Now, it peremptorily sends Gen. Taylor forward to Saltillo, under 'positive and direct orders from the Secretary of War,' which are said to have been carried out by Major Graham. Another part of the communicative press insists upon it that Gen. Wool, after taking Chihuahua, will join Gen. Taylor, and they will march together to San Luis de Potosi. In truth, the gossiping press appears to know more about the campaign than the managers themselves behind the curtain."

Then comes another batch of rumors—viz: that the war is to flag until the Congress of the 6th December meets at Mexico. We are to have no more alarms—no more arms, the whole scheme of "vigorous prosecution of the war" is to be exchanged for a period of inactivity, amounting, in fact to an armistice. Anon, another of the federal heralds starts up, cries danger to be hovering over General Taylor's corps, and calls out, in the name of the families of the soldiers, who are now at Monterey, for more reinforcements. But, meanwhile, General Taylor himself has called for no more volunteers to be drawn from the several States; and with the accession of those whom he said to have sent for from the banks of the Rio Grande, he will have 9,000 picked men with him, and leaving, too, several thousand effective men at the posts on the river.

We would most respectfully advise a little more caution to be practised by the ingenious men who contribute to the press in laying down plans of the campaign and of the marching of the troops. These ingenious speculations may, after all, turn out to be mere visions of the imagination.

From all this, it might be inferred that the Government has finally consented to allow General Taylor a little discretion in a matter about which he knows more than all the heads in Washington.

**On Register of Lands.**—Messrs. Stewart, Hudspeth, Nickel, Campbell and Maughas.  
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**IMPORTANT FROM THE SQUADRON.**  
**Second Attempt upon Alvarado—Expedition against Tabasco.**  
The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th, contains a detailed account by Commodore Connor, upon the town of Alvarado. We make the following extracts, which gives all the particulars.

"We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight, and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towing the schooners—the Mississippi anchored at long shot distance, and commenced her fire. Up to this time everything appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar, the pilot declined taking the vessels over. The Commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long eighteen in the Forward sent a shot directly into the fort; this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the meanwhile the Mississippi had closed up and was exploding her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans in a way that must have made some of them see more stars than the Lord ever made. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade, this they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short. During the morning several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The swell on the bar having somewhat subsided at one, the line of attack was formed as follows: steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun boats Reeler and Bonita; steamer McLane, towing the Nonata, cutter Forward and gun-boat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters and a barge, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her tow, passed the bar and took position within point blank range, but the McLane stuck fast, and the Commodore finding himself deprived of the support of two-thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve-gun battery with but four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape, it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

"Don Thomas Marin, one of the most accomplished officers in the Mexican Navy, commanded the fortifications of Alvarado. The paper containing his report of the attack has been accidentally mislaid or we would give the whole of it; but it is in the usual style of Mexican reports. He declares that he is ready for us again at any moment, and this probably is true. The Commodore, from his position in advance on the Vixen, discovered another Mexican work half a mile further up the river, or lagoon as it may more properly be called, where three guns were mounted in battery, and supported by a gun brig and two gun-boats serving as water batteries. Perhaps it was the discovery of these additional means of defence which influenced the Commodore not to persist in his attack without the support of more of his force. In the report of Senator Marin the loss of the Mexicans is not mentioned, but he speaks of the loss of one Mexican officer who was not on duty, but in the streets of the town, half a mile back of the fort. He was a captain in the Army and was struck by a shell from the Mississippi, and we need not say was almost annihilated. Another shell from the Mississippi set the Mexican colors on fire in the fort, but they were speedily replaced.

"On the night of the 16th inst, the three steamers, cutter Forward, schooners Bonita, Reeler and Nonata, under command of Com. Perry, left Anton Lizardo for an attack on Tabasco, and when last heard from, were before the town, awaiting a favorable opportunity to make the attack."

From the N. O. Picayune, of the 8th.

**VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.**  
Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence given in another column from the Gulf Squadron, we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d October.

In the first place we may say in general terms, that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found, thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up every thing for the support of the war. It is not too much to say that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all that we read—whether in editorial remarks or the military addresses, with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is, "war to the knife." But this shows the surface of affairs only.

And first of Santa Anna.

The news of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October. As every thing in regard to his movements is sought after, we annex his letter announcing his arrival:

**LITERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.**  
Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.  
**Most Excellent Sir.**—On the evening of the 8th inst. I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Occupations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this state was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people, who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and except assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

**ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.**  
To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo, was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually by seizing upon a conduct of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was, that it was unsafe to forward this large amount to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money, and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. The accounts we give of this great financial stroke, we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we

have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Californias. We find Santa Anna's letter, of the 10th ult. in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to his plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestable evidence, more than 1500 men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believe it was served by French officers."

I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon opening this effusion of Santa Anna, the *Diario* breaks forth: "May Heaven crown, with the most brilliant results, the patriotism of this illustrious child of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now, for the first time, learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Morin, intended for Gen. Taylor at Monterey. Among the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the Government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Mr. Marston Gen. Taylor revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated Washington, Sept. 2d, and though our account of the contents of the letter will be an old story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain Gen. Taylor's opinion, rather than dictate a line of proceedings for him. He is told what the Government has thought of doing, and what he thinks about it. The Government refers to him for information upon various points—as to the difficulties of his own advance—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kindred topics. The letter pursues its inquiries in the most respectful terms, deferring it to the better judgment of Gen. Taylor, but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other general particulars. The letter of Gen. Ampudia covering Mr. Marcy's despatch, contains a singular paragraph, in our haste, we rightly apprehend it. It is to the following effect: "Every moment which passes, confirms my idea of the immense advantages we have gained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertains great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American blood flowed with such profusion, that from the *Generals of the enemy* came the suggestion of an armistice of eight weeks, which, disarms, as it were, a great part of his regular troops."

Since writing the above, we have seen another positive assertion, made on the authority of Ampudia, that the idea of an armistice was suggested by American officers, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them, because the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The Mexican accounts of the battles at Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obstinacy and gallantry of the defence. The movements of Gen. Worth on the west side of the town, are described as very brilliant. One fort taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been taken and re-taken three several times; once by Gen. Mejia, at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time 300 Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declared that Gen. Worth was killed. From Saltillo Gen. Ampudia wrote to his Government demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen. Taylor presented himself at Monterey. He counts, allying that "as the laws of honor, and the good of his country are the only elements of his existence, his mind cannot be tranquil until the Secretary of War, the Supreme Government, and the Republic are satisfied with his conduct, considered under every aspect." This humble letter does not save him from the letter-writers. They charge him with the grossest cowardice and incompetency. But we have neither time nor space to day to enter further into the Mexican accounts of the battles. One thing we must note, however. Almost all their accounts say that he refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag, and then they boast ostentatiously that the Americans did in fact salute their flag. Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further operation of Gen. Taylor.

The Mexican papers are full of orders of Gen. Salas, made through his secretaries, providing resources for the war. We have various circulars of Almonte, one of which is in the nature of a manifesto, and written with marked ability, but we cannot give it to-day.

On the morning of the 14th of October, a rumor was circulated in the City of Mexico, that some battalions of the National Guard designed to issue a *pronunciamiento* the object of which was to wrest the reins of government from Gen. Salas, on the ground that he was aiming to perpetuate his power, and intended to seize upon the property of the commercial classes. This rumor was followed by another, of dissensions in the Cabinet, threatening the stability of the government. The multitude assembled in crowds about the palace, and at last Gen. Salas, accompanied by Senor Gomez Farias, appeared and addressed the people, endeavoring to soothe and quiet them. The General was received, says the government organ, with enthusiasm of the liveliest kind.

The excitement subsequently took a new turn. Senor Cortina, the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, was said to have given notice to the merchants that he could no longer guarantee the security of their property. The warehouses of the merchants were in fact closed in some quarters, and the owners, it was said, were arming themselves in order to protect their property. This led again to the assemblage of throngs of people deeply anxious to learn the fact, and Gen. Salas and Senor Farias again sailed forth and addressed the people, and succeeded in dispersing them quietly. All this commotion is attributed by the papers in favor of the Government to the intrigues of the monarchists. The Church is roundly berated for favoring the designs of the monarchists. The motives of the clergy were of course their dread lest the Government should seize upon their revenues to carry on the war against the United States. We find unequivocal indications in the papers that such

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SQUADRON.

## Second Attempt upon Alvarado—Expedition against Tabasco.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th, contains a detailed account by Commodore Connor, upon the town of Alvarado. We make the following extracts, which gives all the particulars.

"We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight, and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towing the schooners—the Mississippi anchored at long shot distance, and commenced her fire. Up to this time everything appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar, the pilot declined taking the vessels over. The Commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long eighteen in the Forward sent a shot directly into the fort; this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the meanwhile the Mississippi had closed up and was exploding her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans in a way that must have made some of them see more stars than the Lord ever made. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade, this they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short. During the morning several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The swell on the bar having somewhat subsided at one, the line of attack was formed as follows: steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun boats Reeler and Bonita; steamer McLane, towing the Nonata, cutter Forward and gun-boat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters and a barge, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her tow, passed the bar and took position within point blank range, but the McLane stuck fast, and the Commodore finding himself deprived of the support of two-thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve-gun battery with but four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape, it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

"Don Thomas Marin, one of the most accomplished officers in the Mexican Navy, commanded the fortifications of Alvarado. The paper containing his report of the attack has been accidentally mislaid or we would give the whole of it; but it is in the usual style of Mexican reports. He declares that he is ready for us again at any moment, and this probably is true. The Commodore, from his position in advance on the Vixen, discovered another Mexican work half a mile further up the river, or lagoon as it may more properly be called, where three guns were mounted in battery, and supported by a gun brig and two gun-boats